## Number 5.

## CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1860.

Vol. 1.

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We have been seen to a superior of the Torther Parket Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the least of the period of the Torther Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the period of the Torther Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the period of the Torther Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the period of the Torther Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the period of the Torther Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the period of the Torther Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the period of the Torther Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the period of the Torther Service (and the period of the Torther Service) and the Service (and the Servic

THE RAIL SPLITTER, ceive no section or party, make no war BIGHT IS MILLIHT

J. H. JORDAN, \* J. R. McKEEHAN, † } Entropy

CINCINNATI, AUGUST 29, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE

#### THE REPORTED BY OF THE PEPER. LICAN PARTY.

Outside of and beyond more party platforms, creeds and dogmas, there ex niformity of action that might be called the common rties, which affords a true end and consistent test of the spirit, means, and object of the organization. We are not disposed to deny the efficacy of platforms—we are not disposed to detract from nor add to the glorious compact, and national basis of action leid down at Chicago, on the 17th last June, and on which the bona file defenders of " Liberty can rally without compre mize, and defend without fear-we ar paragraph of the seventeen resolves or slow and to trimmph-we are not disposed to tear down that hanner, written all over with the emblems of nationality and sinks to utter night and desolation ouly emid the ruins of the Constitution

"In hos signs winces," imperishable ever then for the spirit that unfolds and sus

# "Truth croshed to the earth will rise again, The eternil years of God are hers; But error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

usand fountains, and sweeps its bro-We are not disposed to forget that th and purifying currents under the stagnant end putrid seas of national degene-racy and corruption! This, these, are the Chleago platform contains the broadest and most conservative sentiments, that embrace the whole country in all parts, and the preponderance of which, feeble nation through the storm of our dministration of the government evolution; these are tha principles that have struck, and are striking down, the tend directly and clearly to the conservathrones of tyrants the world over, end giving rights end privileges to men; tion of social peace, domestic tranquil ity, end untional power. These are all well enough and good enough; they show that we are not afraid to go before the schools and colleges, nurtured by our in-dustry, tried by our civilization end Christianity, that will sweep out of existutry with well-defined and clearly ressed principles—principles broad a our whole country end wide as the Union-plain as light, powerful as truth, tence the Pierces, Douglases, and Bu-chanans. It was this principle, the spirit and permanent as neture, they show that we shirk no responsibility that the hour of the age that broke down and over turned the haughty and despotic admin-istration of Franklin Pierce; it is this and the crisis imposes on us, but march rinciple that has brought to she orward, with steady steps, to di the mercenary bands who, by frend, fals ester and contempt the reign of James Buchenan; it is this principle that is rais-ing up in judgment against the long comprotences, and trickery, have entrench the selves behind the Constitution, an sacred name violate and tram; plicated, and ineffeble meanness, and trickeries, and insults of Stephen A. down its safeguards, overthrow its bulwarks, and pervert its provisions. The Dongles, and will bring him to the block show that we appeal to uo passion—arous uo prejudice - cultivete no enimosity any portion of the country; expect the reason and intelligence of the people to approve, and the power of free men to execute the fundemental police day to trifle with it: it will not do to igof the Republican party, indorsed by th men of the revolution, orgrafted on their early Legislation, and eustained and ac-quiesced in by all the departments of the Government, Legislative, Executive and show that we nail our colors to the mass head-go behind no quibbles or quirks scorn dissimulation and treachery, and avoiding all hypocrisy and double-dealing, anuounce our determination to trust to the manly instincts, impulses, and con the people for approval or rejection; they show that we allow no de

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION. WHO OWNS THE TERRITORIUS ment by the enforcement of the laws, the

on eny interest; but will right the gov-

adoption of a wise policy, and the omination of its foes! This we say.

well enough—to give homes to actual settlers on the wild land of the West—to

declare anew our allegiance to the im-mortal truths of the Declaration of In-

pledge to the abused, and insulted, and

stroged people of Kansas a speedy and

generous admission—to open to internal commerce the channels of a safe and

profitable ingress and egress, by the im

give to home labor its proper eucourage-ment and reward, and industry the fruits

of its achievements, by a judicious tariff

nufactories-to rebuke the wild and

of the Federal Government, anointed, as

hey heve become, with the foulest fraud:

xit" of the Supreme Court that the C

stitution establishes slavery in all the Territories of the Union—to declare the normal condition of the Territo-

ries to be that of freedom, and that it

is the duty of the General Government,

if necessary, to make this effectual—to denounce the ban of the Republic against all nullifiers, fillibusters, seces-

puists, end traitors, and pledge to the

Constitution en interpretation founded on the spirits of its previsions, and in

hermony with the views and wisdom of its framers;—this, we all know, is de-

manded by the people; they have a right

for their fulfillment to the letter,

nd they will demand it of their hends

that these clear and fundamental princi-ples receive no detriment. But, saide from all this—back, behind all creeds

and platforms—lies the moral instincts and feelings of the nineteenth century and the age,

that no tyrannical edicts con reach; no

assaults of demagogues can subdue; no

political missma can poision -- which

drinks its nurturing draughts from a

rinciples that carried our

des, drank from our

ngs and p

to expect it; they look to the Republi

and corruptions-to hurl back the

on our Southern coast - to

Much of the difficulty in regard to our This, we say, is all National Territories grows out of whet we conceive to be e fondamental error, and one which is not only entirely overlooked by Republicans, but which seems to be taken for granted as an admitted fact. It is asserted over and over agein, and seems to be as generally admitted as assertgress lands." ed, that the Territories belong to the citizens the different States. Sometimes, by wey of varying the phraseology, it is said they belong to the States—all the States olike; but the meaning intended is the same Aud in proof of this assumption—and it is generally considered sufficient if not overwhelming—it is alleged that "the any rights there Territories were purchased with the com-mon blood and treasure of the country."

the States nor to the people of the States.

And in the second place, the proof by

which the proposition is sought to be established is also fallacious. Except the idea that slaves are property, no greater permitted to greep into our national polior sny other foreigner, can do the same.

tics than this assumption in regard to the ownership of the Territories. Taken in a fin e Territory: so that the rights of citizens of the States ere no greater in are property "on an equal footing with it seems to us, of all, or nearly all, the difficulty and contention between differ-ent parties and sections of the Union, in regard to the rights of citizens of the States in the Territories. Cleiming that slaves are property, as the people of the South do, and, (as is generally edmitted) South do, and, (as is generally edmitted)
that the Territories are the "common
property of the citizens of all the States"
—ell having equal rights there—is its trange
that they should claim the same right to go into these Territories with their 'slave property' that a northern man has to go there with his property-his horse, conmay be? or whatever it strange if they did not! And if slaves ars property—se the Supreme Court Mesers Buchanan, Douglas, Bell, end the

whole South now meintain-"on an property," and hence of necessity recog nized and protected as such by the com mon Constitution and common law of the country; and if, also, the Territories are the common property of the States, or the citizens of the States, as contended on the ene hand and tacitly admitted on the other, then the claim of the slaveholder is a good and valid one, and all epposition to it, wheth er by Co otherwise, will ultimately prove futile end unaveiling. This much we are free to Of course we deny that sleves ere prop-

erty, in any legitimate, common-law sense Cong of the term. And as to the rights of by th citizens of the States in the Territories. e di citizens of the States in the Territories, they have none. The Territories belong to the general Government, and not to the States, nor to the citizens of the States. When the Constitution speaks of "the Territory of the United St ates," it meens not the States individually nor the citi Douglas, and will bring him to the block | not the States individually nor the citic of conviction and execution it is this lass of the States, but the States collect-principle that underlies the great Republican | ively, as forming and constituting the party, moulding its policy, guiding its no. Federal Government. The "common tion, and giving it the presting of invin-it researce," of which we heer so much, bolongs not to the States, nor to the citi zens of the States, but to the general d power! It will not do at this day to trule with it; it will not do to tag seems or it it will not do to attempt to crush, if down the more than the same may be said of it out. Pierce tried it.—Buchanen tried the "common blood" with which, in our greed moral sentiment of the nation in the proposal sentiment of the nation. said of bore them down with s torrent of rebuke "common blood and treasure" argume and ruin, and left them blasted as with so commonly used, is purely of that cl "commen blood and treasure" argument the strong of their vengeance! All that was worthy to live—all that gave easts subus, and to politicians as the ad captandum was worthy to live—all that reflected the true come! It is said either through ignorance pride and glory of our country—the or to mislead the ignorant.

pulpit, the church, the academy-was The citizens of e State have just the precious; they show that we allow no decrease to be; it may die konzerow; it may
experise in the construction of our prise in
the construction of the construction o RATHER BAD LOGIC.

citizens of Canada, Mexico, or Great cutters of Contaga, Neccessor, of Orest Brittanii II stay man deathe this, let Then the Bospublican party is honest. States, could of sharehold the sections of a possible throughout the rebies South, States, could be supposed. The courses is figure them to up he will find them not so great as he hold supposed. The most that so me had to the purposes of sur argument, had in that the citizens of the States the consequences of which they must have an interest in the Territoires—an jointim—"Morsial of Return deferm. had supposed. The most that can he said is that the citizens of the States have an interest in the Territories—an And here ogain we beg to differ with

yeu, gentlemen. "Submit" is a very proper thing "in its place," but we have become tired of it. We have "submittto be a mistake. Besides, if such an in-terest exists, it applies as well to the publie or unsold land in the States. Fur-thermore, if it he admitted that the citied" to the slander, abuse, misrepresenta-tion and lies of our adversaries about zens of the States have such interest in the lends of the Territories (and it must leng onough. We have for four years tried to reason with them end convince be at best but a very qualified and indi-rect interest,) that does not give them them by words that we are not a sectional party; thet we are not what our politi enemies have made the people of South believe or fear we are—ener non-mona and thesaure of the country.

Now this, in our opinion, is all pine of land in Kansar; so may active them and their institutions; so now are going to give it is them from the first place, the proposition itself is just as much right in this land as the "Actions speak loader than works". will have we are going to prove it to them by our works, and as the "Actions speak louder than words," and that a citi we are going to convince our southern neighbors by actions-things which can not be gainsayed—that we are not our enemies have represented us to be end thus finelly and forever put an end to this slang and slander of "sectional!" The true way is not to "submit," but to let the Republicans know, by en honest upright, impartial, Constitutional admin-istration of the Government, that they are not sectional, but national and truly conservative. And this is going to be done

A citizen of a State may buy end own to the first place, the proposition itself is just as much right in his land as the felse; the Territories belong neither to former. The only other way that a citizen of a State can acquire title to real sea or a State can acquire title to rea-estate in a Territory is by occupancy, by going there and settling upon it; but when he does this, he is no longer a citi-zen of a State, but is a citizen of the Territory Besides, the citizen of Canada or any other foreigner, can do the same. property, "on an equel footing with the Territories then they are in any of the property," it lies at the foundation, the States beyond the State they live in, and in no wise different. The only political rights which citizen

est in the public domain, the "Con-lands." But even this will be found

of the States have or can exercise in th Territories is the indirect right to legislate for them, which must be done through Con grees; and this right—the same in kind but less in extent—extends also to all the States; Congress legislates for the States as well as the Territories. This is a righ coupled with a duty-the duty of wise and judicious legislation, a duty we owe not to ourselves nor for our own benefit but to the future inhebitants of the Terri torics-to succeeding generations. H the duty of preserving the Territories to freedom and the interests of free labor as well as to secure to them a Republica orm of government

If this view of the subject be corr and we believe it is—what does all this talk end clemor amount to about "the citizens of all the States having equa rights in the common Territori course they have "equal" ri other words, have no rights at all! The Territories are no more "common prop-erty" than ore the States. Kansas will soon be a State. If citizens of Stat have rights there what will become o those rights when she changes from Territory to a State? If we, as citizen

ritories beyond the single right couples with the duty to legislate for them, the Congress, are those rights affected or lo by the mere ect of the Territory becoming a State? And if so, where and how It is time this matter was properly u derstood. It will then be seen that the assumption is without foundation; the the Territories are not "common prop

erty," belonging to the States, nor to the citizens of the States; but that they belong to the general Government, are held in trust—not for the people of the States, but for the people, the future in habitants of the Territories themse that the "citizens of a State" have no more "rights" there than they have it any one or all of the other States,

" SLAVERY PROTECTION."-The article unde this head on the last page of this nun from the Piqus (Ohio) Enquirer, a pape which has, until siece the Baltimore comins which has, until steel the Buttimore comina-tions, always been Democratic. When the editor saw that the Douglas platform was as completely pro-slavery as that of the Breek editor saw that the Douglas pastorm was as completely pre-slavery as that of the Breek inridge party; that it endersed the Dreck Scott decisions, and pleteged the party to any and all future decisions of the Court on the ambject of slavery in the Territories, and than completely nullified a verything in the shape of popular sovereignty in the people of th Territories, taking the whole subject from both the Territorial Legislature and from Coe Territories, taking the whole subject from both the Territorial Legislature and from Oce-gress, and giving it to the Supreme Court, an independent and irresponsible body, not elec-d by the people, he, like a sensible and in-dependent man, resounced his allegiance to rate are doing the san

## INSURRECTION.

Again we have the report of more in surrections in Texas; slaves in arms towns burning, and sholitionists hung "The Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with us in such e contest."-[Thomas Jefferson.] "When the midnight cry is heard of FIRE, the mother press her child to her bosom, end trembles at the thought of the slave in revolt and her father's house in flamea "-[Barbour.] The hostile elements of our "social institution."-[Mr. Upshar.]

"There is a dark cloud resting on the country."--[Lafayette.]

Yet we are told by the propagandi Let we are told by the propagandists that slavery is a good thing, to be cherish-ed and extended by the whole power of the Federal Government, and Stephen A Douglas cares not whether it is voted upon voted down! " Credat non Judeas an -The Democratic party ask us to re-

ceive this curse, eak to spreed it ab to elevate men to power who uphold it The prolific fountain of insurrection, of civil commotion, of decay, they bend their energies to its support and propagation It's time this party was stopped; it's time they were arrested in their mad career it's time they were buried beneath ar overwhelming tide of popular indignation and scorn! Oh! give the South all the slavery they want; give them more lends to curse—more soil to blight—more in-ternal foce to rise in the hour of our danger and distress. What do they c for our future? What do they care for our peace? What do they care for ser-vile insurrection? We would eddress no appeals to passion; we would harrow n anecessary anxieties; we would invoke no doom radient with the glow of burning homes, and lit with the fires of domes tle war :- but we would call on the South in the name of self-preservation ame of justice—in the name of Heaven to turn from the path that leads down to woe and death, and take thet course which will ultimately end in removing this dark cloud, charged with wer, strit and anerchy.

Sixuclar Coincidence.-Mr. High in his great Philadelphia speech, (pub-lished in a previous number,) makes favorable mention of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Illinois, as heving the menliness to fuse to follow the promptings of Douglas to vote against Col. Formey for the Clerk ship of the House, at the last session of Congress. It is a singular coincidence that on the very next day after Morris had been thus complimented, he was sacrificed by a Douglas Congressions Convention, and W. A. Richardson, who Convention, and W. A. Romandou, never yet refused to chey the orders of his master, nominated over him. This is characteristic of Douglas—first, treacher-ous, than seeking revenge upon those loss treacherous than himself!

#### THREATENING

We notice that Mr. Boyce, of South Carc-na, is preparing the way for the opening of grand disusion hall, to come off in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississipp after the 6th of next November. Now, occord-ing to the programma laid down by Mr Boyce, he is resolved that either Lincols not be elected, or South Corolins will go out of the Umon; but according to our ideas of the programme, Mr. Boyce is either preparing to make a fool of himself, or have his jugnlar ent—we don't know which "Convioce the North," says he, 'that in case Lincoln is elected we will dissolve the Union, and Lin coln will be defeated; canvious them that we won't dissolve the Union, and Lincoln will be slected. Now don't scare any hody! We had that "big skeer" in 1856; we don't want it over again; and more, it won't work! The North is determined to elect a MAN for President, this time, and you will be taught your place, eir. As for going into winter quarters in New York, you ought to recollect that it was old Gen. Green, of Rhode Island, that went into winter querters—not in New York, but South Caroling

#### HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON

We would respectfully call the attention of all those Democrats who believe in true pop nlar sovereignty, and sincerely device the Free Labor should have an equal chemos f possession of the Territories, to the rethe possession of the Territories, to the re-cords and options of Mr. Herschel V. John-son, the emulidate for Vice-President on the Oncinnate plantorm, with the Dred Sect pro-side added thereto. Time was when Demo-cratic resolutions from county and state action— resolved the transfer of the transf edged the justice and fitness of another kind of provise—no less than the "Wilmot Pro-vise," and incorporated it into the party cred in the Non-slave-holding States as a good, we non-stare holding States as a good, sound, constitutional doctrine. They could swar by the "Wilmot Proviso" then without locurring the cherge of sectionalism; but nose they wear by the decision of the Supreme Court, that is yet to be, and still "our side of work." s yet to be, and still "out-ganizations." The addiside of healthy organizations." The addi-tion of this Supreme Court plank to the Cin-cinnati platform is only mucher "stump speech in the belly of the Bill, and will rork about as much confusion in the future exations of the Northern faction as ite prototype in the "true intent and meaning" did in the Nebreeka bill of '54. It means nothing only to be for slavery as far as "cir-cumstances will admit," leaving it to die n na-tural death, either by the removal of the present members of the Suprems Court to an r sphers of nction, through a well ordered the polls in November next

the polls in Norember next.

Not eatisfied with going before the country
with a contemptible, tricky platform, designed to mislead the honest voters, and caver the trail of their party with embiguity and de ception, they place upon their tickst for Vice-President a men who, in the whols of his po-litioni ourser has never given utterance to a

President a man who, in the whole of his political career has were given without the continuous to the continuous of the United States, and that present in Administration of the United States, and that present in the States, and the states of the United States, and the Stat Convention, proorted, among others,



HO! FOR SALT RIVER!

The Democratic "DUG-out" is being taken up Salt River by her favorite captain, Dred Scott

the multiplisation of his demands and the fiereeness of his loyalty to slavery! If Mr. Herschel V. Johnson was a Northern Demoerot, of the Douglas-Cox-English school, was would expect him to sink all personal self-respect and honor of consistency, and how nembers of the Suprems Court to an open countries of the suprems of ection, through a well ordered sence, or strangling it by the roters alle in November next.

Ble in November next surject of the suprems of the suprems of the surject of the surj awed and shattered services in the North who sold the hooor, trampled on the rights, and abused the dignity of the free laborers and Free States of the Union.

community of retrievals, ours arent sixth a sets; turn; and would kick thin tatch the street if itsens at sath afters steed or an equal foot they found him in their parties conversing ing with horses, mules, wagens, and log with their wives or doughbers; "The people shims, or "any other species of property", gener tokensy their gard graph of the Denti" and that "extrust are oxygant, organization," Famely in day peel, "We would like to know on any transtrant, oxygantary, "Famely in" day peel. We would like to know on any transtrant, oxygantary and their work of the people it light forgot some continual to the property of the property in the property of the property in the property of the property in the property of the proper or impair the right to slave property." On the things some times ;—lying may be commend-the of heat June, Mr. Herechel V. Johnson, as dwith a little truth—blackguardism modificationment of the Committee on Resolutions, jied by an occasional observance of the rules at the Convention held at Millodgeville, to fill vanancies, if eny existed, in the delega-tion of that State to the Democratic National presence of a womann-Prototity soften when that it reaches the last round of unmixed decrede Convention, reported, awang others, that it reaches he has roused of unmixed digrate-siate praperty was to be protected in the line, but too where in the wish worked case. For Fortices by the Laismann's, Exercises, much lying, without any terminest much a formation by the Laismann's, Exercises, much lying, without any terminest much a formation and the they would support as much of democra-ments benefits), unreposed be-in-tered to the contraction of the contracti

but with a holdness and spirit worthy of a HENRY CLAY DRAN! A Jecobin of the worst road marked out by the revolutionary here s bed with a solubate and spirit within the solubate and price within the solubate and the solubate and indicated and the solubate and the ance, and a rowdy in action; a degmatist in percussion, and a cut threat in polities; e de-fender of the Bible and a slaverer of all vir-

is a continuous contin door steps and harn-yerds as they would any itinerant vagabond who goes round the cauntry belching forth bie foul mouthed pro-famity end democracy, hurdened with ribald slang, obseene jokes, and yelping blackguard-

### REMEMBER.

Remember Republicane, that eternal vigil-unce is the price of liberty, and keep your watch-fires buraing.

Remember Republicens, that the foe confront is old gied, and well drilled, her leaders and blataut fuglemen.

Remember Republicans, that there is no time to lose, and Liberty must have her obarn-

pion as well as Slavery.

Remember Republicens, the time is she the crisis is near, and you must work with a will, now while it is called to-day.

Remember Republicans, that the antag ments are combining, everywhere, for your overthrow, and Americans and Irish, pro-slavery Catholics and freedom hating Protest-ants, are fusing together like tor and ashes in a pitch pinc fire

a pices pine are.

Remember Republicans, that the "old pubfunctionary" is about to retire to private
fe, and you must all get ready and he in at

Remember Republicane, that you are wa-ting a defensive war against the stare-traders and an aggressive one against the doughfaces. Remember Republicans, that the South is preparing to inaugurate the era of civil war, in case of Lincolu's election; so get your muskets ready, for this INCEDNAL THEASON MAY AS

WELL BE PUT DOWN YIRST AS LAST!

Remember Republicans, that this s terrorism has been warmed into life and sus-tained by northern doughfaces. Rensember Republicans, that if northern emocrete had stood up for their section this disaffection and transpor would have been put

wn long ago work, work, vote, vote, and fight if driven to

the jour square for the form of the form o

#### "A LITTLE MORE GRAPE."

Every hour the skies glow more brightly, and only let the good work go on enegetically to the sud, and the Republicane will gain such a victory as has not been heard of since the days of Jackson and Harrison. Milwau-kee, that Gibralter of Wisconsin Democracy, has spoken in touca of thunder; St. Louis has spoken in toutes of thunder; oc. Argain has epoken, and her triumph at this time is amppicious for a signel rout of the pickald faction in November. But we urge upon the Republicans everywhere to remit not one jot or tittle of their exertions. Recol Recollect of '56 seut the wildest joy through the ranks of the friends of free lab or and human rights but it was not to be realized; it was the procursor of defeat, as it roused the Buchana in their descair, to put forth the most super human exertions to save themselves fro defeat in November. It will be the see agaio-threats, coaxings, iotimidations; will be urged again as they were in '56. But heed them not. Co lorward, squelch out the doughthem not. Co forward, squelch out the dough-faces and the disunionists, bring up the bat-tery, let them have a "little more grape," and

#### TIERE IT IS.

the day is oure."

"This great principle of non-interret tion by the Federal government, an oppular-coveringth; in the State and Te-ritories, is not proulist to the Democratic Party, married 1550; it was affirmed in the Other Companies of the State and the White platform of 1852, as well by all national men, in those days, and reservative. Unloudwing men in the pre-order the Unloudwing men in the pre-order the Unloudwing men in the pre-order the Unloudwing men in the pre-Here it is-round from Philadelphia to

oston, from Boston to Montpelie - fr Montrelier to Rochester, "and he played on a harp of a thousand strings, sp just men made perfect!" The great prin ciple of non-interference or peculiar to the Democratic party. No other party would claim such a horrid bantling. It was not affirmed in the Compros 1850, for the legislation of that day ga to Congress an express veto upon the Territorial laws of New-Mexico and Utah. was not affirmed in the Whig platforn of 1852. It was not affirmed by all nation al men in those days. It was not affire in the Democratic platform; no sir; if for your rights and your interests.

Remember Republicans, that this is the bemocratic platform; no sir; had it was affirmed to be the duty of the Democratic price of the platform of the difference of the platform of the platform; in Convents of the platform of the platform of the platform of the platform; in Convents of the platform of the platform of the platform; in Convents of the platform; in the platform; i

they would discontenance the discussion of the elavery-question, and obey all laws passed in 1850, "known as the Compro 'the Fugitive-Slave law in cluded." It was affirmed, by the Demo-cratic platform, that it was the duty of all national men to sustain the legislation of 1850, which, in fixing the boundary of Texas, RE-APPERMENT the restriction-clause of the annexation-resolutions at 1845 offered by Mr. Mason of Virginia, and gave a veto to Congress on the acts passed by the legislature of the Territories It as affirmed by all national, conserv Union-loving men of that day, that there should be proce, and the North and the South meet in harmony together. You yourself, have told us over and over again, that the country was indebted to Daniel Webster and Henry Clay for the passage of the Compromise-measures of 1850, and you know that Daniel Webster, in his great speech, on the 7th of March, 1850, gave no aid and comfort to your hobgonlin creed of squatter-sovereignty, but said then, as he always had said, that he would resist" the extension of Slavery where "resist" the extension of Sinvery where it was practicable, by the power of Con-gress, and the power of Congress to prohibit slavery from the territories of the Uuion was acknowledged by Heury Clay, to the writer, on the 4th of November, 1849, on board the steamer Oriental, on her passage from Cincinnati to Wheeling, during a conversation on the adoption of a Free-State constitution in California. But, it is not affirmed by all national, conservative. Union men of the present day. It is not affirmed by the true and trusted intelligence of the land and patriotism of the country. It is not af-firmed by any respectable portion of the uth nor any respectable portion of the North. It's a lie, a cheat, a delusion, and will go the way of all lies, chests, and de lusions-a morbid growth, an ephemera existence, and a stupid end! But, it is firmed, by those who have raneacked the whole vocabulary of billingsgate to abuse the freedom-defending citizens of the North. It is affirmed by all the political outlaws, renegades, apostates, and traitors who are ever and anon thrown up from the quagmire-filth, and ulcerated sloughings of Northern stupidity and cowardice It is affirmed by the sappere and miners of the slave-interest in the free states, who are afraid to avow their true slavery sentiment and know they will be ex erminated if they do! And, finally, is affirmed by the allies of Stephen A ouglas, in the South, whose tres barangues and lawless invectives are di rected against the Republican party, the rights of free labor, the union of the States nd the Constitution of the Union! †

color the attempt might be made. It am affirmed, by the What convention, that

Tur St. Loois Exprer, (Bell-Ferrett or-gan,) asserts most positively that \$40,000 was sent to that city two years ago. Footmaster Foreler, of New York, now a Frank Bair. The Exprer declares that whenever the proof is demanded it is all be produced. It will be remembered that the Administration was remarkably easy with Fowler, having had no regular east that the proper of the property of the best property of the property of the settlement with him for years. No per-mitted purposes the property of the property of the purpose the text action to seriest.

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION !

BACK NUMBERS.

FIFTY DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS. We will pay \$15 to the person scaling the imposition for scheechers to the Rail Systems persons to Goods at 1, 100, \$41 to the person scale second-singular members are second-singular members. Personal continuities to the persons of the persons o

PREMIUMS FOR DESIGNS. FIG. 30. AND FOR PLEASURES.

We will pay a premium of 6% for the bast and bill to the accept her political designs sent as previous because 100.

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SONGS WANTED.

THE WIDE AWAKES "SUDPRISE" BILL WITH A RECEPTION, AND "BETRAY HIM INTO A SPEECH

Gov. Chase was at Toledo on Tues day night, August 14. The Wide Awakes, hearing that he was coming, were ready for him. They excerted him to the betel in brilliant style and there made a neat speech at him telling him how highly they approciated his services as a Senator and Governer, and how he was their first choice for the Presidency. The Ex-Governor responded as follows:

SPERCH OF GOV. CHASE.

Little did I expect, sir, coming into your city at so late an hour to night, to be greated by this sordfal and bril-liant reception. That I am most liant reception. That I am grateful for it, you, sir, and you, of the Wide-Awake Asso getlemen of the Wide-Awake Asso-ciation, and you, fellow-citizens, need no assurance from me. Such words of welcome and commendation as you have attered, sanctioned as they are by this concourse of citizens, far overpay whatever humble service I overpay windover humble service I may have rendered to our State or our cause. Indeed, while I have listened to them, the upperment thought in my mind was, how little havo'l merited all this udlogy. It makes me feel ashamed, when I conheave the more managed to be a share of the more managed to be a share of the more than the more managed to be a share of the more managed to be a share of the more managed to be a share of the more managed to t proud satisfaction, that the people whom I bave endeavored to serve are

so nohly generous.

In the various positions wherein I have been called to serve the State, have been called to serve the State, and to which you have so kindly referred, I elaim no other merit than that of having endeavored to perform my duty. In whatever of public life may yet remain to me, the gratitude of such manifestations of conditence as this must inspire, will prompt us, you may be assured, to continued. rou may be assured, to continued and more stronuous efforts to guard and promote the best intérests of our state and of our whole country. It need be the occasiou of no regret

It need be the occasion of no regree, that the wish, to which you have all-indeed, of the Republicans of Ohio, that I might he called to another post, was not gratified by the action of the Republican National Conveation. No individual can have any claims to such a distinction; nor is any State entitled to any considera-tion for whatever proference ohe may sepress—beyond that which the gen-eral interests of the cruse, fully con-penditude of the cruse, fully con-penditude of the cruse, fully con-penditude of the general good led our National Convention to intest the standard of Freedom during this standard of Freedom during this particle and generous Educa-tion of the control of the con-gagingtic of success, visible on every augures of success, visible on every choice; while the principles embodied in the noble platform framed by the Convention, honestly held and faith-fully applied, will make that success permanent, and permanently useful

permanent, and permanently useful to our country.
Yes, fellow-citizens, we shall succeed. The spontaneous organization of the young men of the country into such Wide-Awake Associations as that which greats me to-night, is nt once the means and the pledge of

And you were according to be given by the country of the common and the pietges of the country o

EX-GOVERNOR CHASE AT TOLEDO, will return; and that under the Coasti-

nois and voted the Democratic ticket regularly. I did well with John, and helped him stock hie farm and pay off hie mortgage. He was a smert boy—was John. Well, sir, when that debate between Douglas and Lincoln was raging in Illinots, John got a crotebet in hie head and became a was raging in Illirobs, Jobe got as respective in lead and beauter or me, I tell you. Well, Pbl. grew up. and I ast him up in Des Minnes, the properties of the period of the tell him to get married. Phil, due well, but the first thing I beard was young examp tried to convert me by young examp tried to convert me by young examp tried to convert me by writing long letters about the Kansan mass, &c. I talked pretty sharp to Fermont in spite of me. But there was Roger and Dan both at home yet. Ease the faith of their father. I set Eager up in Iowa, alongside of his cleart the faith of their father. I set Eager up in Iowa, alongside of his reclaim him. And Dan wont off to Bock county, Wisconsin; and a year ago if faund out; ir, that Eager was ago if found out; ir, that Eager was ago if found out; ir, that Eager was ago if sund out; ir, that Eager was and the sund in the properties of the properties of the publicant Gereence in Wisconsin; and a year Dan was making speeches for a Re-publican Governor in Wisconsin. It nearly broke my heart, but what could I do? The boys said they now saw the error of voting for Buehanan. Well, sir, a few monthe ago I made up my mind to go west myself, for the first time in my life, and see ahout

things. I did go west, and I happen-ed to hear Douglas make a speech while I was away from home. You may not believe it, sir, but I am going home now, and I don't know whether I am a Democrat or a Re-publican myself." TANEY ON SLAVERY IN 1818.

At a camp meeting held in Washington county, Md., August, 1818,

still return, and that under the Const. by training in human flash, and curind and Union? In bringing about word from the write, the minister by tearing the landard and Union? In bringing about word from the write, the initiate from the hoppy results, you may rest assume the boson of the mother; and this, I am sold word it am ready to go with of which the word it am ready to go with of the official and the state of th

when the second second

on the english bill.

We have always regarded Judge
Douglas as n trickstor, willing to use
his professed friends for any purpose.
We have evidence of this fact from
what the land of the second of th has professed freeds for any purpose what the Hom. S. Cox stated in a speech made by him at Harrisburg, in this county, a few days ago. He said that the state of necessary to carry the bill through the House, and therefore instructed him bow to vote. When it came to the Senate he knew it would pass the Senate he knew it would pass without bis vote, and he voted against it, thus playing upon hoth sides of the question. Can any Democrat, consistently or honestly, vote for a man who, according to the testimony of S. S. Cox, bas been thus double-faced and deeciful, Mr. Cox states

faced and deecitful. Mr. Cox states it upon the stump in eyery township in which he speaks, and while a few of Judge Douglas' friends deny it, what does their denial amount to in opposition to Mr. Cox, who knows exactly the conversation that took place hetween him and Judge Douglas. Cox claims no merit for this things. I did go west, and I happenvote except obedience to the request of Douglas,—Columbus (O.) Fact.

The New York Courier and En-quirer, in the course of a review of Douglas' attempted reply to Seward,

ply to Seward, in order to get rid of the charge that the Missouri Compromise led to the more recent aritations of the per wining to extend it to the Pacini bean, and alide by it forever, and the tire South, with one exception in this ody, was willing to abide by it. But the sesoil element was so strong as to defea ledy, was willing to shide by it. But the record element was so strong so to defeat that measure, and thus the slavery ques-tion was opened anew Bat Senator Doughas holds that the Supreme Court has decided that Compromise to be un-constitutional, and the inference is that he and his part were in favor of aboling the constitutional law "forever." That kind of recoming will not do.

SLAVERY PROTECTION.

In view of the present divided ondition of the Democracy, and the condition of the Democracy, and the ogregious blunders and inconsisten-cies of the Donglas wing, we ask the serious attention of the old friends with whom we have formerly labored

with whom we have formerly labored to the following facts.

While the Douglas portion of the party have been demanding popular covereignty in its purity, and nuwilling, upparently, to make the least concession to their opponents, both north and south, on this subject, where do we finally find them at Balwhere do we finally find them at Bal-timore? Not on the popular sover-eignty plank, surely, as the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Convontion, on the motion of Mr. Paine, of Ohio, and fully indorsed by Mr. Douglas, as his letter of accept-ance clearly indicates. It is as fol-

Resolved, That it is in accorda Received. That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cineinnati platform, that during the existence of the territorial government the measure of restriction, winstever it may be, imposed by the Federal constitution on the power of the Territorial legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the some ritorial legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the seme has been, or shall hereafter be, shally determined by the Supreme court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptaces and fidelity by every branch of the Federal overgment. Here we have a recognition of Fed-eral or Conversational intervention as

Here we have a recognition of Federal or Congressional intervention as distinctly as that doctrine has ever distinctly as that doctrine has ever been recognized any where or by any body whatever. It conceles all that the advocates of n siave-code ever demended; and we ask, nader the whatever and the same and the same whate hecemose of the heutiful theory of popular sovereignty, when the special control of the control of the support of the United States? Can any gentleman asswar? Very en out through with the shope to talk

The Donglas convention, however, were not through with the above total abandonment of popular sovereign-ty, hat they were compelled to nominate a gentleman for the second office (Herschel V. Johnson) who holds that, under the Dred Scott decision, 'elsaye property stands upon the same footing as all other descriptions of property, and that neither the general government nor any territorial state of the description of the second state of the second government, can misselv on Minister and the control of the control

for Douglas and Johnson; wbile those who hold to bonesty in politics as well as in every other relation of life, will repedite this new-fangled life, will repedite this new-fangled slavery overywhere in the fee States as well as the Territories, by virtue of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and will cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamin, the distinguish. ed advorates of the free working classes and free Territories.

classes and free Territories.

Ger Cinerro.—The Arcostonic Merodi says: We heard a conversation the other day hetween a Breekinridge man and an old Democrat, who arcowed his intention of veting for Lincoln. "I've always been a studying, and I have come to the conclusion that the Emocratic party. don't stand where it did in 1850, and I am geing to vete for 'Honest Old

"Yes, and get cheated," says the

s, "Yes, and get cheated," eays the Hunker.

"Woll," coolly replied the other,
"I voted for Pierce and for Buchanan,
and got awfully cheated both times,
and I don't feel like being buraburged
the third time. I had as liefthe cheatdonce by the Republicane, as all the
time by the Democrats."

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